FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MILITARY OFFICER ASSAULTS PRESIDENT GUEILER

PY072338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jun (AFP)--Col Jorge Estrada, commander of the Bolivian Presidential Escort Regiment, burst into President Lidia Gueiler's official residence this morning, armed with a rifle, and tried to murder her, it was reported here tonight.

Extremely drunk, Estrada entered President Gueiler's official residence, taking advantage of the fact of being the commander of the presidential escort regiment whose personnel are in charge of safeguarding the president's security both at the official residence and at government palace.

The soldiers offered no resistance and Colonel Estrada ordered reinforcements from his unit to surround the residence. Estrada, dressed in a civilian suit and armed with a regulation military rifle, help up the administrative personnel and at once started to strike at the door of the room where President Gueiler was still sleeping.

The president woke up from the noise and locked the door of her bedroom and succeeded in communicating with one of her aides-de-camp, an air force officer, telling him to come and disarm the army colonel. The aide-de-camp who was called by the president arrived in a few minutes and succeeded in overpowering Colonel Estrada, who insulted the air force officer.

Gueiler had to be treated by a doctor because of a severe nervous crisis, since she had been busy with military and government meetings until early Saturday morning.

The aide-de-camp rebuked Colonel Estrada, who shouted that "this lady has to be killed so all Bolivians can live in peace; she has to be killed." The colonel's shouts were heard by the military and civilian personnel of the residence and also by security personnel, but no one reacted to Colonel Estrada's unexpected action.

Gueiler came out of her bedroom in a state of nervous shock, aggravated when she saw the serious damage dome to the door leading to her private rooms. The High Military Command arrived at the presidential residence a few minutes after President Gueiler's would-be murderer had been detained.

Estrada is the person with the highest responsibility for Gueiler's security and it was therefore easy for him to enter the house and even reach the president's door.

After the incident, all the military personnel of the presidential guard were changed by order of the army commander. It was added that Gueiler went to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 1,000 km east of La Paz, this afternoon to rest over the weekend.

The frustrated murder has caused special concern at the headquarters of the armed forces at a time when there is pronounced political tension in Bolivia. A responsible source asserted that the security measures at the presidential residence will be revised.

It was stated in conclusion in La Paz that there has not been such an incident in Bolivia in the past 50 years.

ARMED FORCES BLAST HODDING CARTER STATEMENT

PY061343 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces released a press communique last night in which they reject the statements by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department who said, according to a report from Washington, that the United States had received reports that a coup d'etat would be attempted in Bolivia. This report was called completely false and slanderous in a communique signed by the highest military commanders. The communique also says that the report is part of the international campaign which has been mounted to weaken the country by discrediting its main institutions. The communique reads as follows:

With regard to the strange statement made by Mr Carter, spokesman of the U.S. State Department of the U.S. Government, the armed forces of the nation declare:

The report of an alleged coup d'etat in Bolivia, which Hodding Carter says he has received, is completely false and slanderous. It is part of the international campaign which has been mounted to weaken the country by discrediting its main institutions, a campaign in which, strange to say, the two extremes oppressing mankind are partners.

The assertions made by the Department of State spokesman seem to have the purpose of winning followers for the U.S. President's election campaign, by drawing attention to problems which have nothing to do with that nation.

The Washington POST article reporting alleged activities by Ambassador Weissman to prevent a coup last Friday is also absolutely groundless. On that very day, all the high military commanders were in Santa Cruz for an anniversary ceremony at the Gen German Busch Air Force Military School which was also attended by the military attaches accredited in this country; and the officers, noncommissioned officers and troops had no contact with the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia.

Lacking better reasons and objectives, the now-declining U.S. imperialism is inventing myths and ghosts so as to be able to continue interfering in the domestic affairs of the developing countries of the continent. In view of that attitude, the armed forces of the nation, which are an essential foundation of the fatherland, express their indignation and declare that, whatever the pretext, no country may interfere in the affairs of sovereign and indpendent states such as ours.

The international campaign is aimed at undermining the principles and prestige of the Bolivian Armed Forces. Nothing is said, however, about the foreign influences at work in the country's electoral process reflected by the large funds available, for the third time in 2 years, to fronts and parties closely linked with foreign powers and trends.

Ambassador Weissman has gone beyond the limits of his mission and attributes to himself powers of an imperial viceroy, taking advantage of the bad faith or simplemindedness of political currents which, when trying to gain advantages, are capable of exposing the dignity of the nation to even the greatest humiliations. The armed forces do not have, and will not have, any relations with ambassadors who do not respect the right of the Bolivians to freely shape their future.

The armed forces of the nation declare as traitors to the fatherland all those who state their support of the blatant interventionism of the U.S. Government in our domestic affairs and ask both the executive and the legislative branches to make a dignified and patriotic pronouncement regarding this strange incident.

The armed forces have a clear and well-defined mission in the security and development of the nation and they will fulfill that duty despite any imperialism which senselessly claims for itself the power to form the future of the developing peoples.

Signed by Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces; Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, commander of the army; Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander of the air force, and Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, commander of the Bolivian Naval Force.

Gueiler Backs Military

PY071803 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] This is our correspondent (Daniel Alarcon) with a last-minute report from government house.

[Begin (Alarcon) recording] Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. Just a few minutes ago, the presidential press secretariat released the following official communique:

In view of the situation and the problems which arose recently causing great concern and confusion--resulting for the most part from the circumstances natural to the time of historical changes which the country is undergoing--and in view of its duty to protect the peace of the citizenry and the strengthening of the process of national democratization, the government feels that it is its duty to acquaint the public with the following:

1. The government assumes responsibility for the proposals and the attitude of the armed forces of the nation and rejects the comments published in foreign news media which contain elements of interference in the domestic affairs of the country.

The statement of a U.S. Government spokesman, the official text of which was published today by the local press together with the above-mentioned comments, has justly compelled the armed forces to assume the attitude they have.

In any case, it pleases us to stress the categorical statement of the armed forces to the effect that the report about an alleged coup d'etat is completely false and s landerous, [words indistinct] the military institution and its basic mission of guaranteeing the legally installed order and national security, within the framework of the Constitution.

2. In the current framework of international relations, Bolivia belongs to the tendency which respects freedom and human rights, implementing a growing solidarity among the democratic regimes born of free popular expression. Therefore, the government is receiving clear-cut and definite support for its efforts to strengthen the democratic process.

3. In addition to this feeling of international support for democracy, the Bolivian Government reaffirms its adherence to the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples and its unrestricted defense of national sovereignty. The Bolivian Government reiterates that it is up to Bolivians alone to decide on the most suitable type of government.

4. The government is fulfilling its commitment to the people and to the congressional mandate to preside over unbiased and free elections for a new government. The electoral process is developing within the natural framework of disagreements and dissent allowed by the exercise of freedom in which each party is engaged in winning popular support for itself.

However, it is deplorable that certain political groups, unmindful of the consequences, try to pitch the country into an atmosphere of fear and conflicts, deliberately seeking to create negative conditions which would preclude the normal development of the electoral process.

5. Seeking to prevent this unease from acquiring severe proportions which would endanger the future and the survival of the nation, the supreme government appeals to all sectors of the citizenry for dialogue, understanding and harmony, in order to undertake a historic and patriotic commitment to abandon circumstantial attitudes and positions so as to follow a safe course in which all Bolivians, without exception, can participate and contribute to the installation of another constitutional period which would guarantee free democratic activities and freedoms.

6. The government wishes to make it clear to the population that it will persevere in its efforts to secure a successful continuation of the democratic process, serving the interests of the Bolivian people.

La Paz, 7 June 1980

This is the full text of the communique issued by the presidential press secretariat just a few minutes ago. We must add as well that President Lidia Gueiler Tejada and some of her ministers will leave for Santa Cruz de la Sierra at 1400 this afternoon. Her return has been scheduled for tonight or tomorrow morning at the latest. [end recording]

Adverse Reaction

PY062146 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The reactions caused by the State Department declaration regarding the possibility of a military coup in Bolivia have been largely negative. After the official position of the armed forces became known condemning U.S. diplomacy in unusually harsh language, Radio Panamericana reporters went in search of reactions in the political sector.

Luis Ossio Sanjines, head of the Christian Democratic Party, told Panamericana that he condemns the U.S. statement because he finds it paternalistic.

[Begin Ossio recording] The Christian Democratic Party believes that questions among different countries should be solved according to the international rules of the game. There are specific matters which can only be subject to the criteria of each country. There are, however, according to the UN Charter, which has been signed by Bolivia, matters which affect not only a certain country, but also other countries in general and the whole world. Regarding the specific question of the statement by Mr Carter, the White House spokesman, [as heard] it seems to us that the statement suffers from the lack of a deep study of the situation and is somewhat paternalistic in its tone, which we should not accept. [end recording]

In Ossio's opinion, President Carter should have recourse to international organizations such as the United Nations to make charges of possible human rights violations in this country, rather than to proceed as he did.

Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, now presidential candidate for the Nationalist Democratic Action, said that he agrees completely with the statement released by the armed forces.

[Begin Banzer recording] I would like to tell you that I fully agree with the opinion expressed by the military commanders regarding this document.

In the first place, I fully agree as an officer and also as a politician, because we believed that ideological colonialism had reached its end in Bolivia. Unfortunately it is still there and it would seem that we have viceroys or governors from some other big country here, and I categorically reject that type of posture. [end recording]

Roberto Freyre, deputy for the Bolivian Socialist Falange, confirmed his party's rejection of U.S. interference and also stated support for the armed forces.

[Begin Freyre recording] I believe that this statement by the U.S. State Department is the cruelest demonstration of Bolivia's dependence and of the incapacity of the present government, headed by Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada. The fact that it has been reported in that country that Ambassador Weissman stopped a coup d'etat in Bolivia signifies not only that the United States is putting diplomatic pressure on our government, but also that its ambassador has become interior minister in Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada's government, which seems to us to be too serious to be ignored. This does not in any way mean that my party, the Bolivian Socialist Falange, is at all involved in a coup d'etat. It means that our eminently nationalistic position compels us to combat very seriously those postures which signify open and direct interference in Bolivian domestic affairs. [end recording]

Father Leonidas Sanchez [senator for Potosi--National Revolutionary Movement] was the only one to show a certain sympathy for the position of the State Department.

[Begin Sanchez recording] We have read the statements attributed to the U.S. State Department and I believe that the only thing they show is solidarity with the peoples of the Third World, who aspire to provide themselves with governments in a constitutional way--that is, by elections. However, interference in the domestic affairs of a country cannot, of course, be allowed. That is an established and recognized principle--the principle of self-determination. [end recording]

Regarding the military document, he stated that the armed forces have every right to react as they did.

The Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, and the United National Revolutionary Movement, MNR-U, both condemned in different tones the recent U.S. State Department declaration on the possibility of a military coup in Bolivia. The MIR released a document asserting that foreign intervention occurs only when there are internal factors and elements that make them possible. According to the MIR, one of those most guilty of intervention is the person favoring the interruption of democracy, thus referring to Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The MNR-U, led by Guillermo Bedregal, said that whatever the political situation of the nation, it must not serve as a pretext to tolerate the persistent interventionist attitude of the U.S. Government. If the government of the nation does not intervene in defense of our nationality, we will have ceased to have any raison d'etre as a soverign country, the MNR-U document says. It adds that the party has seen with amazement the statements made by Siles Zuazo and Raz Estenssoro supporting U.S. intervention and asserts that U.S. paternalism should be ended. We must recover our dignity as a nation, harmed by Ambassador Weissman's direct intervention, the MNR-U asserts, and it calls for national, popular and revolutionary unity against the U.S. attempts to bring about a confrontation among Bolivians.

Socialist Leader on Statement

PY071434 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The political campaigns of the various political parties and fronts which are trying to win popular support is underway in rural areas of the country. Our correspondent in Potosi reports that the candidates for the Socialist Party One [PS-1] have been proclaimed in this city:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The presidential and vice presidential candidates for the PS-1 were proclaimed here at a rally held at 1830 yesterday at 10 November Plaza. The rally was attended by approximately 1,000 supporters and militants of the PS-1, who proclaimed Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz and Jose Maria Palacios as candidates for president and vice president, respectively. Several persons addressed the meeting, explaining the political guidelines of the PS-1. [end recording]

Our correspondent also reported that Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz has held a press conference:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] According to Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the PS-1 is a proelection party which has come to Potosi to explain its concerns and needs. The work plan has been updated since last year, and its highlights are the nationalization of medium-sized mining enterprises, the return of leased mines to COMIBOL [Bolivian Mining Corporation], and the development and support of the metal-mechanical industry.

At the same time, Quiroga Santa Cruz indicated that there is no splitting of leftwing parties; it is the rightwing parties that are splitting. [end recording]

With regard to the communique of the U.S. State Department concerning an alleged coup d'etat, our correspondent reported that Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz stated the following:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] This is a contradiction of the Yankee government; it is a brand of (?fascism), he said, adding that he does not agree with it.

Further on, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz emphasized that the leftwing parties are not responsible for the terrorist attacks, because these attacks come from the right.

Quiroga Santa Cruz is the first candidate to visit Potosi, thus launching the string of proclamations which will soon follow. [end recording]

Junta Communique

PY071327 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The armed forces junta of generals and admirals last night expressed its solidarity with the military high command's attitude regarding the statement of the U.S. State Department concerning the possibility of a coup d'etat in Bolivia.

In a brief communique read to journalists by General (Luis Rivera Palacios), the junta strongly criticized the U.S. statement, claiming that it violates the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other nations.

This is the communique:

[Begin (Rivera Palacios) recording] From the armed forces junta of generals and admirals to the people of Bolivia:

The armed forces junta of generals and admirals, in view of the unusual remarks made by the U.S. State Department and other individuals contrary to the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, strongly rejects these remarks which harm the sovereignty of the Bolivian state. The junta also expresses absolute solidarity with the patriotic attitude of the Military High Command.

The armed forces junta of generals and admirals wishes to reassure the Bolivian people of their ironclad institutional unity which is at the service of the fatherland's noble interests. [end recording]

Peasant Leader Defends Democracy

PY071604 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Genaro Flores, top leader of the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement [MRTK] and the Single Bolivian Peasant Labor Confederation [Confederacion Sindical Unica de Campesinos de Bolivia], has discussed the remarks of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman and the communique issued by the U.S. State Department on Bolivia's political situation.

[Begin Flores recording] During the third convention of the Single Bolivian Peasant Labor Confederation, we decided to defend the democratic process to the last. We believe that all brother nations ha e the duty to support a given country. I believe that this [presumably the U.S. communique] is that kind of support, like the support we have received from the Venezuelans. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES ASKS GOVERNMENT TO OUST U.S. ENVOY

PA081803 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1724 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jun (EFE)--The armed forces have asked the government to declare U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia Marvin Weissman "persona non grata" in view of the recent events related to "U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the nation."

The commander in chief of the armed forces gave Foreign Minister Gabton Araoz a note in which the armed forces, officially makes the request previously proposed by the II Corps and by the Bolivian Socialist Falage [FSB] candidate Carlos Valverde.

The note protests the attitude of the U.S. Government which "violates the commitments of respect for the sovereignty of the states." It adds that the United States "seeks tc carry out an inadmissible coercion in the country's internal affairs."

It asks the foreign minister to "instruct the Bolivian ambassador in the United States to advise the U.S. Government of its rejection of the attitude of its diplomatic representative in the country."

It adds that the United States made a mistake in trying to consider Bolivia one "of its political dependencies on which it could impose rules of conduct." It stresses that if this attitude is accepted, it would be setting a grave precedent for "intervention by other countries in Bolivia."

The problem between the Bolivian Armed Forces and U.S. Government occurred after U.S. spokesman Hodding Carter made statements regarding Bolivian democracy.

The government issued a communique yesterday voicing its satisfaction with the solidarity of the United States in the Bolivian democratic process, but explained that the internal situation of the country "must be solved by the Bolivians themselves."

The pressure exerted by some political and military sectors continued today as they asked the executive branch to declare U.S. Ambassador to La Paz Marvin Weissman "persona non grata."

The government communique expresses the view that the facts have been misinterpreted by the Washington POST and this was the main circumstance that triggered the conflicting situation. However, the hunger strike by the FSB presidential candidate and the communique by the High Military Command maintained pressure today on the government to "declare Weissman persona non grata."

II Corps Sets Deadline

PA070420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0402 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Jun (EFE)--The II Army Corps with headquarters in Santa Cruz today gave U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman 72 hours to leave Bolivia.

The matter was reported tonight on state television in La Paz.

The military garrison of Bolivia's second most important city joined in rejecting the diplomat and Government of the United States, accused of "interference in domestic affairs."

This army corps asked the government of President Lidia Gueiler to declare the ambassador persona non grata. This was the most drastic reaction against Weissman, who is accused of violating the diplomatic framework of his mission.

Carlos Valverde, a candidate for the presidency for the Bolivian Socialist Falange tonight declared a hunger strike at the Apostolic Nunciature "until the ambassador departs."

MRTK Supports Ouster

PY072035 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement (MRTK) headed by (Macaveo Chila) requests the supreme government to declare U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman persona non grata. It also demands the national Congress to categorically declare itself against U.S. policy.

The MRTK document also states that the armed forces communique rejecting U.S. intervention is an important anti-imperialist position which merits support. [passage indistinct]

GUEILER MEETS WITH CONADE; LECHIN ISSUES STATEMENT

PY071344 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Bolivian Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada and the members of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE] have agreed on the need to protect the democratic process currently underway in the country. This took place during the meeting held between CONADE and the chief of state at government house. This meeting, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, was also attended by the members of the executive branch, that is, the state ministers.

The CONADE spokesman, labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, has issued the following statement concerning the meeting:

[Begin Lechin recording] The problems we discussed with the Cabinet are very serious, and I would not like to give you too many details, because they may lead to misinterpretations of the true situation. However, I am pleased to say that there is absolute agreement between President Lidia Gueiler's government and CONADE over the need to defend the democratic process.

We have explained that there must be a meeting of all persons interested in defending this democratic process. Although CONADE represents most of the Bolivian people, we believe that there are other organizations and institutions which must participate and express their desire to defend the democratic process. [end recording]

Lechin also said that the president had decided to call another meeting on Monday 9 June, to which other institutions and organizations which play a role in the defense of the democratic process will be invited. Does this mean that political figures will be invited as well?

[Begin Lechin recording] We certainly hope so. I believe that they are not currently engaged in political campaigning. [end recording]

This is the principal portion of the statement to the press by the official spokesman of CONADE, Juan Lechin Oquendo. We repeat, following a decision of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, there will be a meeting next Monday between the executive branch and the organizations and institutions interested in defending the current democratic process.

General Strike Threatened

PY071858 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 7 Jun 80

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Jun (AFP)--The National Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) officially reiterated today that if a coup d'etat takes place in Bolivia it will immediately declare itself in general strike for an indeterminate period of time and will block all Bolivian highways, railways, airports and river ports.

PRESIDENT UNEXPECTEDLY LEAVES FOR SANTA CRUZ

PY080102 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada left for Santa Cruz City at 1600 this afternoon. No details were given of the president's unexpected visit to the eastern city, but it is presumed that she may have decided to go there to have a meeting with the high-ranking officers of the II Army Corps who have asked the army command to ask for the departure of Marvin Seissman, U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, within 72 hours.

This demand was then supported through other statements by (Daniel Coca), commander of the Military Aviation School, who censured the statements made by U.S. official Hodding Carter, whose words were called an interference in the domestic affairs of the country.

The position assumed by the II Army Corps was not commented upon by Mrs Gueiler Tejada's government in the document released at 1300 this afternoon.

According to political and military observers, the president's visit to Santa Cruz would have the purpose of studying the request made by the I. Corps [number as heard]. It is expected that a concrete reply will be given within the next few hours to the statement made by the forces based in Santa Cruz.

PEASANTS ASK ARMED FORCES TO TAKE OVER

PY062137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2003 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Jun (TELAM)--The peasants of southern Bolivia have decided to support the statements made by the army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and have also asked that anarchic extremism be eradicated.

They have specifically asked the army that the armed forces take charge of running our fatherland, thus setting the most important political precedent for the ratification of the military-peasant treaty.

This treaty was signed by all the country's peasant sectors and by the armed forces during the military government of Gen Rene Barrientos in 1969, and it is now being ratified in the country's nine departments.

Peasants from the departments of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Pando, Beni, Potosi, Oruro, Chquisaca, La Paz and Tarija have already ratified the treaty.

TWO DYNAMITE ATTACKS REPORTED IN COCHABAMBA

PY071731 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Relay from Cochabamba City]

[Text] Radio Panamericana reporting from Cochabamba. Two new dynamite attacks took place early this morning in this city. One of the attacks was perpetrated against the San Rafael radio station building situated on the old road which leads to the neighboring city of (Jiracoyo). According to the official report, the damage caused is not very significant.

The other attack was perpetrated against a health post named (Jadman), on the outskirts of this city.

The whole citizenry has reacted to these events. The president of the Human Rights Commission, Reverend Montero, termed this an attack not only against the peace of the city but against the freedom of expression, due to the fact that several radio stations have already suffered dynamite attacks. Reverend Montero said that the authorities have the duty to guard the news media which contribute to the democratic process the country is working for.

On the other hand, workers of the radio and television stations of this city, as well as the workers union of the San Rafael radio station, have decreed a state of emergency protesting this dynamite attack. Other organizations, such as the sports journalism circle and the press union have expressed their solidarity.

Department authorities held a meeting just before midday today and stated that they will do everything possible to guard the workers of the communications media, as well as the buildings.

Panamericana reporting from Cochabamba.

Media Groups Protest Attack

PY080311 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association and the Confederation of Radio and Television Workers Unions have stated, in relation to the attack against Radio San Rafael of Cochabamba, that they condemn terrorist acts against communications media. Those acts have the purpose of intimidating radio stations and announcers at a difficult time for the country which is suffering an economic and moral crisis which requires impartial reporting.

The communique maintains that radio stations are at the mercy of violent actions because of inactivity on the part of the government and the lack of guarantees and police protection.

The two organizations conclude by stating that, if the policy of government indifference continues, they will jointly introduce a daily national accusation program; to this end they give instructions to the departmental unions at the private radio stations to be ready to respond to orders from the mother organizations.

SCHISM REPORTED WITHIN NATIONAL POLICE

PY070317 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Interior Ministry officials have voiced concern over the divisions within the Bolivian police that have projected a bad image of the police institution to the citizenry. It has been reported in police circles that the antagonism among police groups does not respond to the desire to defend the institution, but rather to personal, biased interests.

The interior minister himself has begun to hold talks in recent hours to attempt to solve the problem. Police sources have told Panamericana that it is necessary to overcome internal disagreements to avoid projecting a negative image of the national police to the nation. Meetings were held this afternoon in the various police units to discuss names for police commander, although it is the president's prerogative to appoint the new police commander.

Police Reaffirm Unity

PY071402 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The public relations department of the national police headquarters has released the following communique:

This communique states that the officers and commanding officers of the national police, La Paz Garrison, met at the Higher Police School on 6 June. This meeting was attended by members of the various units and students of the police school. After an in-depth analysis of the current situation, they reaffirmed the unity of their cadres and their desire to render the best possible services to the community by way of a positive contribution to the country's tranquillity.

ANTINUCLEAR PROTESTS STAGED IN SAO PAULO, OTHER CITIES

PY061551 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Asked about the report on the installation of nuclear plants, Senator Roberto Saturnino [former Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB)] has confirmed his opposition to the Brazilian nuclear program because the economic balance of benefits and costs are much beyond the limits of what could be recommended.

A rally to protest the installation of the fourth and fifth nuclear plants had been held in downtown Sao Paulo. Speaking at the rally, [name indistinct] stated that President Figueiredo must have been (?out of his mind) when he authorized the installation of the nuclear plants. Another rally was held in Cubatao, a Santos neighborhood, to protest the installation of the nuclear plants. Most speeches made during the rally were rather emotional and inflammatory, while one of the speakers stated that this decision to install nuclear plants in Sao Paulo could only be understood as a provocation and offense to the people.

Physicist (Rogerio Cesar de Cerqueira Leite) stated that the installation of nuclear plants in Brazil represents an economic disaster, especially because the energy generated is five times more expensive than the electricity produced by hydroelectric dams. Councilman (Fernando Vitor de Araujo Alves), vice chairman of the Sao Paulo State Association for the Defense of Nature, stated that the foolishness, stupidity of and the profit earned by some elements holding government posts are leading us to drown in our own disasters. Senator Franco Montoro [former MDB member] also joined the wave of protests. He said that he will intensify contacts in the congressional sector seeking to obtain the approval of his constitutional amendment proposal which provides for the construction of nuclear plants conditional on a plebiscite in which the people will have the final word.

In the city of Iguape, the climate is that of protest and indignation over the installation of the nuclear plants. Reporter Bahia Filho is now holding a telephone conversation with the Iguape mayor who said that he is willing to go to the pope if necessary to thwart the installation of nuclear plants in the region.

The situation in Peruibe is not very different from that in Iguape, as reported by the Peruibe mayor. Radio Bandeirantes is now in contact with the mayor of Peruibe, on the installation of the nuclear plant in that region. Mayor, what is your position in the face of the government decision to install a nuclear plant in your municipality?

[Answer] Well, our position has always been opposed to the nuclear plant. I feel that it will greatly and adversely affect our tourist resources.

[Question] Would not the installation of a nuclear plant bring more benefits to the Peruibe region?

[Answer] I do not see how it can benefit our region and our needs.

Villagers Oppose Waste Dump

PY072056 Sao Paulo Radio Bendeirantes in Portuguese 1150 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The dwellers of the village of (Itu) are greatly concerned over the report that their district is being used as a nuclear waste dump. The radioactive waste is reportedly being stored in a building of this village by the NUCLEMON [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation Monazite and Associated Elements Ltd], a subsidiary of NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation]. Meanwhile, experts of [word indistinct] promise that there are no grounds for so much uproar because the only thing there is in the warehouse is monazite sand.

PAPER ALLEGES U.S., SOVIET ROLES IN ANTINUCLEAR MOVE

PY061506 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1658 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Jun (LATIN)--The newspaper JORNAL DE BRASILIA today published a report that there is a campaign--sponsored mainly by the United States and the Soviet Union--to apply pressure on the Brazilian Government in order to force it to paralyze the Brazilian nuclear program and to repeal the nuclear accord with the FRG.

This daily indicated that the report had been prepared by the Security and Intelligence Division [DSI] of the Mines and Energy Ministry and released to all the electrical power enterprises for the information of their presidents only.

In the report, whose text was published by the newspaper of this capital, the United States, the Soviet Union and the Jewish community in Brazil are charged with stimulating this campaign because of "their great interests at stake."

The report stated that this campaign, aimed at "applying pressure on the Brazilian Government in order to force it to paralyze the Brazilian nuclear program and to repeal or to spike the nuclear accord" between Brazil and the FRG, uses a variety of means, especially the press, to provoke mass movements protesting nuclear developments.

The report added that in addition to the press, the campaign uses scientific and technological meetings, the demonstrations by a small number of scientists, the social communities, the congressional investigative committee, and the business associations, to attain its objectives.

Among the methods employed by this campaign, the report mentioned the "fear technique" which acts surreptitiously to impress the people with the dangers of radioactivity.

The report added that sensationalist value of situations such as the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in the United States, the film "China Syndrome," the dangers of environmental and sea pollution, the alleged unsafety of the nuclear plants, and other situations, is being exploited.

It also indicated that the economic factor is taken advantage of by "blowing-up the costs and terms of payment," at times when Brazil is undergoing a difficult economic situation. The report added that it is being said that Brazil does not need nuclear energy for the time being and that the quest for this energy is merely "a boost to the vanity of the leaders," especially the military.

It further indicated that an effort is being made to undermine the prestige of German technology and that the Germans are being presented as "revenge seekers who are using Brazil to produce military devices which they are prohibited from manufacturing," while the Brazilians are being shown as "pawns" [sometidos] who are "endangering the security of the community."

The report stated that "there are great interests at stake" and accused the United States of having constantly opposed Brazil's access to nuclear technology, and emphasized that the signing of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear treaty has "elicited the political and diplomatic reaction of the U.S. Government which has unsuccessfully tried to spike the treaty."

Paper's Documentation Doubted

PY061507 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] There are doubts about the authenticity of a report published yesterday by the newspaper JORNAL DE BRASILIA revealing the existence of a document prepared by the Security and Intelligence Division--DSI--of the Mines and Energy Ministry. The document reveals the existence of a group of persons who reportedly are preparing a campaign against the Brazilian nuclear program. This group would be made up of communists, Jews, U.S. citizens, Soviets and journalists.

Armando Cunha, press adviser of the Mines and Energy Ministry, stated that the document was presented to the DSI as a proposal.

The U.S. Embassy,through its spokesman Edward Elly, termed the report false, absurd and unfounded. The document also reveals that the U.S. Government maintains four scientific attaches at the Sao Paulo consulate, who are experts in the nuclear sector, with the objective of preparing a campaign against the nuclear agreement and seeking to discredit and jeopardize the development of the nuclear program.

Elly answered that there are no scientists in Sao Paulo. And regarding charges on the presence of 11 U.S. diplomatic officials in Brazil who are working against the nuclear agreement, as is known by the SNI [National Intelligence Service], Elly did not give any objective answers. He said only that the absurd and unfounded remarks included in the alleged document are not worthy of comment.

Passing through Araca yesterday, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals declined to comment on the subject. But one of his advisers, (Tancredo de Carvalho), said that the document is not official, but only a personal analysis of the author, (Armando Barcello).

FIGUEIREDO OPPOSES 'SHOCK TREATMENT' AGAINST INFLATION

PY082110 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo does not agree with using an economic recession as a means to fight inflation, and feels that the measures adopted by Planning Minister Delfim Neto will yield the expected result reducing the cost of living indexes during the second half of the year.

President Figueiredo rejected the shock treatment against inflation because he feels that the shock treatment could lead to recession and to undesirable unemployment rates. These reactions were reported yesterday by presidential press secretary Marco Antonio Draemer.

LARGE FIRST-QUARTER BUDGET SURPLUS REPORTED

PY051151 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] According to a report released by the Central Bank in Brasilia, the federal budget showed a 14.52-billion-cruzeiros surplus in the first quarter of this year, that is, a surplus 26.4 percent greater than that of the same period in 1979. Income tax revenue brought in 54.06 billion cruzeiros, 87 percent more than in 1979--income tax withheld at the source represented 83 percent of that total, thus demonstrating, according to experts, that wage earners make a heavy contribution to the state treasury. The net revenue from the industrialized goods tax (IPI) was 103 percent higher than the same period last year and the tax on tobacco alone yielded 19.65 billion cruzeiros. Tax revenue from imports increased by 140 percent in the first 3 months of this year.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTED PAPAL DECISION ON BEAGLE

PY071719 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Relations Under Secretary Ernesto Videla has stated that publications regarding the results of the pope's mediation carried in the Milan newspaper GIORNALE NUOVO are absolutely groundless.

According to the publication, Pope John Paul II would establish the delimiation of the Atlantic and Pacific ocean at the 66th Meridian, a few miles east of Nueva Island. The publication also points out that the pope would recognize the Chilean rights over the Beagle channel established in a ruling by the British Government.

In Santiago, Videla dismissed the information and stated that negotiations are carried out in secret.

Delegation Returning to Rome

PY061428 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ernesto Videla has stated that the new round of joint negotiations which will start on Monday should be carried out in an atmosphere of optimism which is the characteristic of any negotiations which seek peace.

Videla will travel to Rome today at the head of the Chilean delegation, which is comprised of (Santiago Benadada), Francisco Orrego, Helmut Brumer, (Patricio Prieto) and advisers Patricio Pozo and (Osvaldo Munoz). The delegation will meet in Rome with the permanent delegation to the mediation, which is headed by Enrique Bernstein.

Videla pointed out that this new phase of the negotiations that are being conducted by the pope's representative, Cardinal Samore, will be devoted to analyzing the most important points which were previously identified.

Videla stated that the Chilean delegation, as on previous occasions, is traveling with great optimism and that this optimism is endorsed by the confidence that the Chilean Government and nation have in the mediator.

PINOCHET'S DAUGHTER CRITICIZES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PY061855 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Jun (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's eldest daughter, Lucia Pinochet Iriarte, criticized here today the "liberal" nature of the draft constitution drawn up by a government-appointed commission. On the other hand, Lucia Pinochet, who is regarded as one of the president's main advisers, favored a strong democracy and one-man leadership [poder unipersonal] but was against universal suffrage.

The study of the new constitution, which is in its final phase, seeks to replace the 1925 constitution which was in force in Chile 7 years ago when a military coup ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

Lucia Pinochet stated that those in charge of the official draft "are aiming at the same liberal democracy" which existed in the past and said that she believes "that it is better to have such a strong democracy that it does not need to protect itself."

During an interview which was published here today by the independent magazine COSAS, Lucia Pinochet asserted that "many of my father's supporters wish to return to a liberal democracy."

Pinochet's daughter, who is married to an executive of the state television network, agreed that political parties should be excluded from the country's institutional life to avoid the "Marxist threat." She pointed out, "I believe that regarding political parties and elections there should be no hurry."

Lucia Pinochet disapproved of the armed forces continuing in power and stated that "it would be much more genuine if a group of capable people with irreproachable morals elected the president." Questioned on the mechanism to choose those electors, she stated: "They should become electors by their own rights, by merit." She added: "I believe that one person should hold office and [words indistinct] that person resides."

The concern of several sectors over the new constitution has increased in Chile during the past few weeks after the draft was analyzed by the State Council which did not agree on several points. Centrist and leftist groups of the opposition, as well as the official sector, have requested that a constituent assembly and a referendum be held to approve the new constitution.

Lucia Pinochet, who admitted being a close collaborator of her father but denied that she influenced him in his decisions, had already criticized the official draft. The president's daughter, who is the director of a private corporation of national studies, ended by commenting on "the commotion started last year when I stated that the draft constitution did not reflect the president's spirit, and I repeat: It does not reflect it."

Dissident Sectors Comment

PY061821 Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (AFP)--Sectors opposed to Gen Augusto Pinochet's regime stated here today that they are in favor of a constituent assembly and a plebiscite to give Chile a new constitution. They also stated that they disagree with the official draft for the new constitution, drawn up by a government-appointed commission and now in its final stages of study.

The concern at the nature of the future constitution has become deeper here in the last few days, as the time draws nearer when the Council of State--President Pinochet's body of advisers--is to submit the revised draft to the military government junta. It has become known that the members of the council have not reached full agreement and will therefore submit to the junta various alternatives for certain parts of the future constitution.

On the other hand, a sector of dissidents, organized in the so-called "Group of 24" and made up of lawyers, intellectuals and former congressmen of the parties in recess--ranging from conservatives to communists--have drawn up a different project. Manuel Sanhueza, president of "the 24," said today: "Our work will end on the day when a national constituent assembly is established and the people is called to a plebiscite to vote on their constitution."

General Pinochet has ruled out the idea of an assembly, but he has announced that a plebiscite will be called for a date which has not yet been fixed.

According to the plan formed by President Augusto Pinochet, the country will return to a normal democratic rule in a gradual way without any fixed deadlines, so there is no date set for the promulgation of the constitution which will replace that of 1925. However, observers linked to official circles said recently that the Chilean military government is about to make "great decisions."

INVESTIGATION SOUGHT INTO WHEREABOUTS OF MISSING

FY062345 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1642 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 6 Jun (LATIN)--The relatives of missing Chileans reported here today that a group of women has requested that the Foreign Ministry investigate the whereabouts of about 30 Chileans allegedly arrested or declared missing in Argentina.

The communique sent to the ministry reported that the arrests took place in different parts of the neighboring country, between 1975-78 when current Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames was Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--A total of 453 foreign investments have been approved in Chile since 1974, which represent $3,860,000,000. The most important investments were made in the mining sector with a total of 19 investment projects, amounting to $3,740,000,000. This represents 87 percent of the amount approved for mining. Industry got 8.5 percent of the total. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80 FY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES--Hernan Daroch, chairman of the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA), has reported that industrial production during the first 4 months of this year increased by 4.7 percent as compared to the same period in 1979. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0410 GMT 6 Jun 80 FY]

COOPERATION WITH GUATEMALA--The Chilean Foreign Ministry has approved the scientific and technological agreement signed by Chile and Guatemala on 4 May 1979. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1651 GMT 31 May 80 FY]

COAL DEPOSITS--Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (AFP)--The Mining Ministry has reported that a coal deposit with reserves estimated at 40 million tons has been discovered in the Arauco region. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 4 Jun 80 FY]

PRC BUYS SALTPETER--The PRC has purchased 25,000 tons of Chilean saltpeter. The agreement was signed by Gen Fernando Gonzalez Martinez (ret), vice president of the state-owned Chemical and Mining Society (SOQUIMICH), and PRC commercial attache Feng Xihui. The shipment of this purchase will be made in twolots during the months of June and July. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80 FY]

GOVERNMENT BREAKS LA PROPICIA OIL REFINERY STRIKE

Troops Occupy Refinery

PA061450 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1235 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Warnermino Obando Report]

[Text] Special army units early this morning broke into La Propicia State Oil Refinery complex in Esmeraldas and ejected some 800 workers who were striking to demand satisfaction of a list of claims.

The troops ejected everybody from the refinery and the workers then marched to the city to meet with other labor leaders.

Jose Corsino Cardenas, natural resources and energy minister, and Jose Carvajal, CEPE [State Petroleum Corporation] general manager, arrived yesterday to talk with local authorities about the situation. Discussions lasted into the evening without any solution to the problem. Security forces did not allow anyone near the refinery and nothing has been said about the three labor leaders arrested.

There was a general protest from those present when the troops did not allow members of the Human Rights Commission or the Red Cross to give aid or deliver food to the workers. The soldiers were not allowing anyone to get near the installations.

Authorities realize that the situation in Esmeraldas is tense and although high school students have been sent home, there could be serious incidents in this city.

The refinery workers are meeting this morning at the provincial workers federation headquarters to decide their next move.

Strike's 'Political Motivations'

PA071653 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Activities were resumed at the state-run refinery in Esmeraldas after combined police and army forces dislodged the workers who had seized the refinery's installations.

Natural Resources Minister Jose Corsino Cardenas said in this connection:

[Begin recording] A very regrettable incident has ended and I hope everything will be completely normal soon.

[Question--unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, some commentators feel there was some political meddling--perhaps on the part of certain oligarchic sectors--behind this somewhat unexpected strike by the refinery workers. What is the opinion of the government in this regard?

[Answer] Forgive me, but I do not like to comment on this type of problem. I like to look at problems objectively. However, there is no doubt that there were political motivations or machinations behind it.

[Question--unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, under these circumstances, perhaps it would be worth making an appeal to the workers, the civic forces in Esmeraldas and the country's production sectors...[does not complete sentence]

[Answer] Of course. I think Esmeraldas has some problems as a province. The government is paying and will continue to pay attention to them. However, they must be analyzed from another point of view--not only from the point of view of labor relations, as the workers tried to do, bringing about a situation which tended to disguise their true motivations of defending their interests. [end recording]

Work Resumption Ordered

PA080211 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] President Jaime Roldos has ordered the resumption of work at the refinery and has announced that he has told all ministers and officials not to yield to any kind of pressure or imposition.

There is a certain predisposition to anarchy, the president told the newspaper EL COMERCIO, adding that neither disrespect for the law nor the promotion of anarchy will be tolerated.

After insisting that the extremes help each other and work jointly, the president denounced disrespect for the reigning authority. There has been enough of that disrespect, he said.

Yesterday Roldos monitored the situation at the state-owned refinery and in the early afternoon hours made a statement for EL COMERCIO, saying that some political movements want to grow by resorting to rebelliousness and an attitude of revenge. One such movement is the Popular Democratic Movement, whose hand can be found in many of the strikes, stoppages and agitations taking place in the country. But, he added, it is not only them. I have often said that the extremes help each other and act jointly. There are many people think this is not a country of 8 million people but one of 100 or 200 loud-mouthed people or stone throwers or those who have enough money to publish lengthy communiques. Nonetheless, there is a great silent majority here, a profound Ecuador, which is not being heard either because it has no access [to the media] or because it does not believe in anarchy.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER: UPEB TOOL OF TRANSNATIONALS

PA040053 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Agriculture and Livestock Minister Antonio Andrade Fajardo declared in Guayaquil that the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB) is an instrument of the transnationals. He said during a news conference that a national banana policy is being projected toward the search for new markets under more permanent conditions.

Andrade Fajardo said such a search will be conducted among the nations of the socialist bloc or of directed economies, because the Western markets are controlled by the transnationals, which own large plantations in the Central American area.

EL SALVADOR

NEW WAVE OF VIOLENCE EXTENDS MILITARY LAW

Further State of Siege

PA070013 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1152 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jun (LATIN)--The wave of political violence has forced the civilian-military junta to extend the state of siege across the nation for another 30 days, the presidential information office has reported.

This law was decreed for the first time during the present administration on 5 March in order to take adequate steps to implement the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the banking system. It was extended another 30 days in April and 30 days more in May. Yesterday, it was extended for 30 days for the third time since, according to the government, the reasons for implementing the law, which limits all constitutional freedoms, still exist.

Week's Death Toll Given

PA081955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Some 212 persons have been killed between 1 and 7 June in acts of violence in this Central American country, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Archdiocese of San Salvador, stated here today in his homily.

He added that until 31 May, 2,065 persons of the popular sectors had been killed. He denounced the military operations and the state of siege "which have done nothing to diminish the number of crimes or control the rightists."

The prelate asked for respect for the physical and moral condition of former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, member of the clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL). Samayoa was captured on 27 May during a military operation in a residential sector in western San Salvador.

"We must defend the physical and moral condition of Samayoa, both before and after the ruling," Rivera y Damas stated.

He announced that Paula Leonora Pike Tennant, who was arrested together with the former minister, has been released by the authorities. The prelate referred to recent statements by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta, in which the military officer, according to Rivera y Damas, hinted of the possibility of a dialogue with the popular sectors.

"Proper conditions and credibility must be created in order to establish a dialogue," the Salvadoran vicar affirmed.

Police Report on Violence

PA090311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0157 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Jun (LATIN)--The police reported today that at least 34 people have been killed in a new wave of violence in El Salvador. The security forces today found the bodies of 18 people in San Salvador and 3 other cities after a number of explosions and the killing of 16 persons yesterday.

The police said that three bullet-riddled bodies were found this afternoon in the back of an automobile shortly after two other bodies were found a few streets away in a residential district of San Salvador.

The rightwing Death Squad [EM] has once again appeared in Santa Ana, 40 km west of here, a police spokesman said. He added that one of the seven bodies found in Santa Ana had the initials EM written over the chest.

The EM began operating a few months ago after it declared a war to the death against the leftists. Since then, the EM has taken responsibility for more than 30 deaths.

A university student was machinegunned this morning in San Vicente, 30 km from San Salvador. The bodies of five people kidnapped on Saturday, including a pregnant woman, were found today in San Miguel 60 km east of here, the police said.

The government tried to end the violence by introducing agrarian and bank reforms in March but the reforms have not halted the violence. Instead, they have isolated the government even more from the leftists who believe that revolution is the only way to achieve social justice and the rightists who oppose those changes.

Bodies Found, Buildings Bombed

PA072213 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1928 GMT 7 Jun 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jun (LATIN)--This capital was shaken today by several explosions following a night in which security forces discovered 16 bodies in isolated regions.

Official sources stated that bomb explosions shook buildings housing the morning newspaper LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO, the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University and a financing enterprise, a few meters from this news agency.

The explosions caused serious damage to the three buildings but authorities have not reported any deaths.

Meanwhile, the press committee of the armed forces indicated that the bodies were found in various neighborhoods of this capital and in the areas near Mejicanos, Ayutuxtepeque and Antiguo Cuscatlan.

Violence, which has claimed more than 3,000 lives since October of last year, according to sources of the local human rights commission, continued today.

In Ahuchapan, near the Guatemalan border, a labor leader who was also a member of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission was shot to death.

According to police sources, Jose Roberto Herrera was killed by security agents while trying to hold u a bus in the downtown sector of that city, 100 km west of the capital.

Downtown San Salvador was the scene yesterday of a wave of attacks by unidentified groups who fled before police arrived.

A group of hooded men attacked a restaurant 10 meters from this agency. The attackers fled in a waiting vehicle after stealing money from the owner at gunpoint.

Meanwhile, in the town of Apopa, 10 km north of San Salvador, another group of hooded men shot down Mayor Victor Moreno Barillas, the army reported today.

Credit for Attack on Samayoa

PA070439 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Salvation Army [ESS] has claimed credit for a dynamite attack on the home of the parents of former Minister Salvador Samayoa. The ESS communique delivered to this station contains pictures of Manuel Jose Arce and Pedro Pablo Castillo. It also accuses the media of publishing leftwing communiques. It voices indignation over the news that the ESS communiques have not been published and that, as a result, it will have to resort to its own means to convince the media to publish them.

In another communique, the ESS refers to a scholarship to study English It reminds government junta member Dr Avalos Navarrete that three doctors have already been executed. It also asks him to denounce the demagoguery we are subjected to. The ESS finally notes that the only good communist is a dead communist.

[Signed] The Fifth Manuel Jose Arce Brigade and the Ninth Pedro Pablo Castillo Brigade.

CORRESPONDENTS FAIL TO SEE REPORTED BODIES

PA070433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The area of the Salvadoran-Honduran border, where the bodies of more than 300 peasants killed by government troops reportedly were out in the open, was inspected today by foreign newsmen.

The press correspondents traveled aboard two Salvadoran Air Force helicopters after having requested them from Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the ruling Salvadoran Government junta.

The helicopter inspection did not turn up any clue to the bodies mentioned by clergymen in Honduras who gave assurances that more than 300 peasants had been killed by Salvadoran security troops while trying to flee toward Honduran territory.

The trip lasted slightly over 1 hour , with the helicopters flying over the area near the Sumpul River, on the Honduran border, mentioned in reports from Tegucigalpa.

There are some 1,500 Salvadoran peasants in Honduran territory. They fled from the violence that has erupted in northern Chalatenango Department following armed clashes between Salvadoran Army troops and ultraleftist militants.

There was complete calm in the region visited by the press correspondents, who noted that nobody came out to watch the flight of the helicopters.

However, persons were seen at work tilling the land and activity in the border towns appeared to be normal.

There were no signs of government troops or unusual concentrations of civilians.

COLONEL MAJANO DISCUSSES 1980 EMERGENCY PLAN

PA071345 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1845 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Report by Carlos Samayoa Martinez on "excerpts" of a news conference held on 6 June by Col Adolfo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta--place not given]

[Text] [Begin Majano recording] The recently approved emergency plan for 1980 seeks to rejuvenate the national economy by generating employment on a priority basis and by immediately implementing the most urgent plan; that is, its basic objectives.

One specific area covered by this emergency plan is home construction program which seeks mainly to provide low-cost housing. The construction policy will try to benefit the majority of the people. This is the type of home we are most interested in now. Other areas of the plan are health programs and industrial development. I can tell you more about this in a minute and give you the opportunity to ask questions.

In the future the government will have to continue building this new social structure that it has made so much reference to through other socioeconomic and political changes, which are the two principal objectives of this change in the country. The change sought through this program is summed up with the two main aspects of socioeconomic and political change. The armed underground struggle is being waged, as you well know, on two fronts--because that is characteristic of this wave of turmoil that the country is experiencing. It will be intensified in view of the polarization observed. This is our way of looking at this problem.

Due to the polarization, the struggle will be intensified, leading us to a monstrous, bloody and tragic destruction. Of course now we have to do something to stop that. If things continue as they are, it will be intensified. I want to stress that. However, we--I hope all of us, reporters, professionals, workers, peasants--will do something to stop it or at least reduce the bloodshed. But this appeal would be to no avail unless we suggest a way to achieve national unity and harmony among all national sectors and avoid violence.

We think that national unity can be achieved by rallying all sectors around this plan for a new social structure. The government has a great responsibility as far as this is concerned in setting the guidelines to be followed and outlining clear objectives for the project. We have a great responsibility for this. But in addition to the government's responsibility, as I told you a moment ago, responsibility should be shared by all Salvadorans from all sectors or areas where we may be. Indifference and negligence are really just as blameworthy as the complicity or the intransigence of the radical sectors. [end recording]

Some of the questions asked of Colonel Majano during today's news conference noted that every time a news conference is held the same thing comes up: The government will control violence. Yet violence continues to increase and so far no specific measure has been taken to end it. Here is Colonel Majano's reply:

[Begin recording] You are right when you say this is always broached. It has been said that the government will control violence. I can honestly tell you that the government has a great responsibility and it is doing whatever it can to control violence but this is not the exclusive task of the government; so it will be hard.

Things are turning more radical with the deaths we see at every turn and which the government cannot control. The government is not sponsoring those groups in any way. On the contrary, it is fighting them, as we have stated publicly. I mention this--not implying that it will happen--but if this wave of violence which is generating hatred and the desire for vengeance continues, then the country will be faced with an internal struggle. That is why I suggested that all national sectors stop the confrontation which is about to occur. We can stop it with a great patriotic and civic spirit by trying to achieve national unity an harmony through the project to build a new social order. Otherwise we will be facing a bigger tragedy which we would not like to see. We are doing everything possible to keep (?calm) and ensure the safety of the citizens, but the intransigence and radicalization of certain sectors in our country is keeping us from achieving success. [end recording]

Another question asked by some of the reporters was: The government has often said there will be no more nationalizations and yet you have said during this news conference that some other socioeconomic changes will be effected. What do you mean?

[Begin recording] The 15 October armed forces proclamation is far-reaching. The major programs have already been undertaken. I say undertaken because it is still necessary to make them really effective. For instance, the banks are doing well. More deposits have been made in the past few days. From 7 January until May, there has been a 265.4 million [no currency specified] increase in deposits. The savings and loan associations have reported a 93.5 million increase. Therefore banking is doing well.

Land reform, in one form or another, is progressing. When I say that other support programs can be created in the future, I am talking about health, literacy, water, light and sanitary facilities programs. We are also concerned about administrative reform so all these same measures will be made more workable. This is an inherent part of the process. Our process cannot be limited solely to these measures. Other measures are needed for it to be effective and workable. This is what I mean when I say that other support measures will have to be taken in the future. [end recording]

Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard excerpts of a news conference held this morning by Col Adolfo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS; COMMENTS ON HONDURAS

PA062116 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Jun 80 pp 3, 33

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has returned to El Salvador after spending 2 days in Colombia and 2 days in Peru. In Colombia he signed some documents and ratified others dealing with mutual aid agreements between the two countries. In Lima, he attended a working meeting with his Honduran colleague Eliseo Perez Cadalso and mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero in which they analyzed the state of the peace efforts being made by the two countries.

Chavez Mena referred to the mediation process with optimism. He said that agreements have been reached on six points. Concerning the seventh point, which deals with the delicate border issue, Chavez Mena said important steps have been taken to continue the negotiations.

On this point, Honduras is claiming rights over three or four pockets along the border which have an area of more than 400 square km and in which there are some 43,000 Salvadorans. In the meantime, El Salvador will retain its claim over the right of possession in some sectors. Minister Chavez Mena did not say anything about this. Apparently, it is up to the mediation office to release any statement related to this matter.

Minister Chavez Mena said that no definite date can be set for signing a peace treaty, but he said that he was optimistic because of the progress made recently.

When asked his opinion regarding Fidel Castro's visit to Managua on the occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Somoza's regime, he said: They say in Nicaragua that this is the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory but they don't give any credit to those countries which helped them. He said that the Salvadoran Government does not have anything official on Castro's visit, but if it should take place, there is no reason to worry and it will not affect the Central American countries because they respect one another's political beliefs.

With regard to the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador seeking support for a government in exile, Minister Chavez Mena said that he had no official information about its activities but that wherever it has been, it has been received as what it is, a political delegation with its own particular and definite interests.

He also referred to his government's concern over the situation of the Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. He said that efforts are being made to have them return and to give them guarantees.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ REPORTS ON TRIP TO WASHINGTON

PA061607 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Telephone Interview with Arturo Cruz, member of the junta, "this morning" from Washington--recorded]

[Text] [Cruz] These have been a most positive 2 days. This is the impression the ambassadors and I have formed. For example, there was the meeting with Secretary of State Muskie. In our opinion, this was very positive. We reaffirmed to him our desire for friendship with the United States, and at the same time we called for respect for our right to self-determination.

We consider the United States to be an important source of financial aid, and our relations have traditionally been very good and should be strengthened. He said he shared this spirit and that the administration is definitely willing to support us as regards the $75-million loan. In this regard, aid for 1981 apart from the $75 million will be discussed today, or rather tomorrow.

[Question] You mean to $54 million?

[Answer] Exactly. It would seem that the $5 million in military aid that had been withheld might still be recovered in the Senate.

[Question] You met with the House of Representatives and with the Senate?

[Answer] Yes. We had breakfast with a group of perhaps 60 representatives, headed by the chairman of one of the subcommittees, Representative Zablocki. Also attending was the representative who is going to Nicaragua, the representative from Texas.

We therefore had the opportunity to outline the situation in our country. We told them the same thing we told the secretary of state. There were a number of questions we answered. Our impression was positive.

We later visited the speaker of the house, Tip O'Neill. He reiterated to us that he never sought to interfere in Nicaragua's domestic affairs but simply had a desire to help us. He said that if the matter had come to a vote at the time, we would have lost. He said very clearly today that he had no wish to interfere. I told him I understood his position.

Later in the afternoon we talked with senators, including Senator (?Melcher), a Republican, and later there was a meeting with another group of senators, chaired by Zorinsky, our friend who has been to Nicaragua.

This was also very interesting, because we had a chance to discuss all their concerns. I repeat, we feel optimistic. The visit has been very productive, I would say.

[Question] Well then, Doctor, are you returning Friday?

[Answer] Yes, we will return Friday morning. As I said, we met with the president of the World Bank, Robert McNamara, who reiterated that the bank is prepared to continue to cooperate with us. We also met with World Bank Vice President Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

This morning we paid a courtesy visit and had lunch at the IMF, where we had the opportunity to talk with (Jacque de la Roupiere), the managing director, and with Antonio Ortiz Mena, who accepted our invitation to come to Managua in July.

Return of Delegation

PA062120 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] At noon today, Companeros Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto arrived in the country at the end of a business trip to the United States.

The Nicaraguans traveled in an official U.S. airplane in which they were accompanied by a delegation of U.S. congressmen who have come for a visit to our country. This delegation is made up of 22 persons, including congressmen, secretaries and assistants, who will meet with our government junta, the private sector and the Nicaraguan clergy, as a way to achieve a rapprochement between that country and ours.

In response to questions from newsmen, Cruz said that although it is true that the $75 million loan has been approved, we must view this with cautious optimism because anything can happen between now and the time when the disbursement of the money is authorized. He added that acceptance of this loan has nothing to do with the appointment of the two new members of the government junta in our country.

In addition, he added that the Nicaraguan private sector is carrying out a great publicity campaign in the United States to have the money disbursed immediately. A delegation of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, headed by (Augusto Dreyfus) is presently lobbying in Congress.

Among other things, Companero Arturo Cruz mentioned his visits to the World Bank and the IDB. Finally, he said that he is very satisfied with his trip. He mentioned his brief statement to the OAS in which he clearly expressed Nicaragua's determination not to yield to intervention by other countries in our affairs, just as we do not interfere in the affairs of others.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

PA072004 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The delegation of U.S. Congressmen led by James C. Wright, house majority leader and a representative from Texas, arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport at 1130, exactly on schedule.

The delegation arrived in a Boeing 707 jet, the same one on which junta member Arturo Cruz Porras and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman returned to Nicaragua.

As soon as he came down the ramp, Representative Wright faced a battery of press, radio and television reporters and with good U.S. humor and quite acceptable Spanish said: Do not say, Yankee, go home. He was probably referring to the phrase by famous deceased U.S. writer Wright Miles which has become known worldwide.

In response to several questions, the representative from Texas said he had come to Nicaragua with the hope that the Nicaraguan people's dignity in staging their revolution would not mean the loss of individual rights. He added immediately that the struggle for freedom, social justice and economic and social development could be waged only by the Nicaraguans themselves.

However, in the course of the open air interview Representative Wright emphasized the holding of elections in Nicaragua, a matter which he will undoubtedly bring up with our revolutionary leaders during his talks with them on Monday in the government palace.

We came as friends and as equals, with a belief in the principle of self-determination. On behalf of President Carter and our Congress, we say sincerely that we wish to be friends and we understand that the best way to do this is by being friends, the U.S. Congressman concluded.

For unknown reasons, the U.S. Congressmen spent only 1 hour at the airport, where they lunched at the Camino Real Hotel. Shortly afterward, they again boarded the U.S. Government plane which had brought them and left for Costa Rica. They will return tomorrow at 1745 and remain in Nicaragua through Sunday and Monday to talk with representatives of the government, private enterprise and the clergy.

TOMAS BORGE DISCUSSES 19 JULY COMMEMORATION

PA061240 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The people lead the Nicaraguan revolution, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and defense minister, said at the opening of commemoration of the first anniversary of the victory over the Somozist dictatorship.

Ortega Saavedra said the Nicaraguan revolution belongs to the armed people led by the Sandinist Front and the government junta. He added that the democratic involvement of all economic, political and social sectors is insured here through the State Council.

Celebration of the first anniversary of the revolution is expected to be enthusiastic. Historic 19 July will be marked with a large number of activities throughout the country. A special committee, including Commanders of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Carlos Nunez and Tomas Borge, as well as junta member Moises Hassan, is planning the festivities which actually began yesterday when the date that the final offensive began was marked.

Radio Noticias del Continente interviewed Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister. Borge said:

[Begin recording] We have been marking all these anniversaries here. They are symbolic because above all else they bring our martyrs to mind. We have profound respect for them. I think today, or rather yesterday, a committee was set up to mark 19 July. It includes, or is chaired by, Commander Henry Ruiz, Humberto Ortega, Carlos Nunez and myself. We are responsible for the committee along with Companero Moises Hassan of the government junta. The committee also has a number of subcommittees for propaganda, transportation, lodging and so forth. It is expected that 19 July will be observed as the first anniversary of our revolutionary victory should be.

We want to take this opportunity to invite the entire Costa Rican people, all those who can come to our country on 19 July, because there is a large number of Costa Ricans in our country. It could almost be said that the entire Costa Rican people are sympathetic with our revolution and were in solidarity with our people and our revolution. Therefore we will welcome all Costa Ricans who want to come on 19 July.

Of course this may pose a lodging problem, but you Costa Ricans should know that our doors are open to welcome you in our private homes. We Nicaraguans are traditionally known for our great hospitality, and this hospitality must especially be offered to the Costa Rican people. Therefore private homes are going to be made available to people from other countries, and especially, as I have noted, to our Costa Rican brothers, whom we expect here on 19 July so you can accompany us in the mammoth rally and the magnificent ceremony we will hold to mark our first anniversary.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES 'IRREVERSIBILITY' AT MASAYA RALLY

PA071840 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] With an unprecedented ceremony, the residents of Masaya today commemorated the events of 1 year ago when all the people decided to take up arms to end the dictatorship.

The turnout, unprecedented for a ceremony of this kind in Masaya, noted the political awareness of these indomitable people and their support for their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. With banners and placards, all the workers and peasants of the municipalities of the department came to the rally, as did all the workers in general. The red and black flag was flying over the doors of all the houses and the entire city took on an air of festivity. Work stopped at midday and all Masaya went to the Reform Square, including the companeros from the market. All businesses were closed, while at the various churches masses were said in memory of the fallen.

The political rally was attended by members of the Government of National Reconstruction, including Moises Hassan, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez; guerrilla Comdr Omar Cabezas and Comdr Hilario Sanchez as representatives of the FSLN, and representatives of the mass organizations and reconstruction junta of the Masaya Department.

Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that at this ceremony one could not talk of the heroes without first mentioning the mothers who made all the events possible. Let us listen to a part of his speech.

[Begin recording] When we hear some people--who were always on the outside of this revolutionary process--ask where this process is going, what direction this process is taking; when these same people say with hypocrisy that this process has taken the wrong path; that it is no longer taking the path that was chosen yesterday, we must say clearly, firmly and vigorously that the only ones who have the right to question or respond with regard to the direction of this revolutionary process are those who gave life to this revolutionary process, those who fought with weapons in hand to create this government.

The first thing that the people should answer--when they are asked what the rules of the game are--is that what we have here is no game but a true revolution. [applause] The rules of this revolution, the rules of this revolutionary process were already established by our heroes, our martyrs and our fighters and are being established by our hardworking people, the workers and the peasants, our humble people with their sacrifices and their labor at this time for the national reconstruction of Nicaragua.

We read on Page 2 of LA PRENSA newspaper today an article in which someone asks what irreversible means to this country, what irreversible means when applied to this process. It is posed as a question designed to strike spark within the revolutionary conscience.

The people have no doubt as to the meaning of irreversible, because irreversible is that which cannot go backward, that which cannot return to the past, that which cannot be put in reverse, that which can never in Nicaraguan history be what it was before. That is what irreversible means and for this reason the revolution is irreversible. [applause]

Irreversible means that our people took the mines from the hands of their foreign owners, and the fact that these mines will never return to the hands of those foreign owners. This is an irreversible fact of our revolutionary process. [applause]

Irreversible means that an agrarian reform process is underway, that the people are the owners of 1.3 million manzanas of land, that the people own sugar mills, tobacco plantations, coffee estates and cattle farms and that these agricultural resources will never return to the hands of the former owners. This means that this process if irreversible. [end recording]

DANGERS OF INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM CITED

PA061306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 80

["Finger on the sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise recently called independent newsmen to a meeting to discuss freedom of the press, it is said.

It is also said that some guys with strange ideas about the rights and duties of journalism in revolutionary Nicaragua have put their brains to work after eating spinach like Popeye. Some people's minds are still neocolonialized to ghe point that they don't seem to realize that a revolution has taken place in this country and that this is the land where the workers and peasants are guided and inspired by their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which has the political power to build a new society to meet the people's fundamental needs. With this frame of mind, they continue speculating and acting according to a reactionary ideology which can only impress fools, silly women and those gentlemen who claim to be independent newsmen.

What are this lonely and unfortunate gentlemen, who sweat anticommunism just like J. Edgar Hoover and John Foster Dulles, independent of?

Independent of the people, the city and rural workers, the Sandinist Defense Committees and the Sandinist Workers Federation?

Independent of the cause of the thousands of martyrs who fell in the countryside and cities so the sun of freedom and the freedom of the press could shine?

Independent of the historic process which eradicated the rot in which the tyrant, his henchmen and the treacherous bourgeoisie forced us to live for almost half a century?

When newsmen were struggling beside the people in defense of a patriotic, unitarian and anti-imperialist reality, it was cause for pride to be an independent; the opposite would have meant that one was part of the corruption that was eating Somoza's terrorist regime to the bone.

During Somoza's time honest journalists were proud to be independent of crime, treachery and ingorance. Now that things have changed, now that the criminal and parasite Somozist minority has run away, now that the state defends the interests of the workers, now that peoples power now rules in Nicaragua, we are no longer independent because we are committed to the fatherland and to its martyrs.

A journalist who proclaims his independence at this stage is nothing but a hypocrite, and so are his bosses, because the concept of independence implies a specific situation from the past. Those who were independent then of Somozism were not independent of the people.

The great popular revolutions of the present century in the imperialist world have the virtue of defining men as partisans of revolution or of counterrevolution. Those who do not understand this will be bitterly surprised. Those who speak of journalism independent of the revolution will sink in the mire of the bourgeois, antipopular recovery plan if they do not mend their ways in time. Those who do so, claiming to be independent and neutral, sooner or later will find only an abyss ahead of them.

That is why we say that to speak of independent journalism is to play into the hands of the counterrevolution. This is not a whimsical statement, because journalistic independence is the independence of the local and international reactionaries.

Whoever engages in anticommunist reactionary opposition will, whether he likes it or not, end up in the ranks of the opposition. If they don't realize this, let them do so now.

LA PRENSA Response

PA080215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0326 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--LA PRENSA's editorial today denies that this newspaper is at odds with the revolution, explaining that its line is one that exercises freedom.

In response to a speech delivered by Sandinist Peoples Army commander-in-chief Humberto Ortega on 4 June, the paper states:

"Freedom of expression within the revolution is one of the basic traits, one of the most Nicaraguan characteristics of our just and libertarian revolutionary process. It is a characteristic that exceeds the norms established by other revolutions and is therefore hard to assimilate and maintain in fruitful balance."

The editorial adds: But this freedom enriches the Nicaraguan revolution enormously, and makes it take root among the people and marks it with its seal of humanism--of respect for the rights of man--which other revolutions do not have. Moreover, the image that LA PRENSA reflects on the revolutionary process is that freedom of expression does exist and that this function does not sow discord. On the contrary, it creats confidence and credibility, especially among us Nicaraguans who have been fighting half a century for this freedom."

"We would like to make it clear that we are a part of this people and that the image we sought to project yesterday and seek to project today is the same: the Nicaraguan people are capable of waging their own regional revolution where justice is not incompatible with freedom, where unity is not incompatible with pluralism, where socialism is not incompatible with democracy and fraternal coexistence," LA PRENSA's editorial says in conclusion.

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH REFUGEE PROBLEM

Illegal Immigrants Arrested

PA071633 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Michelle (Najli), head of the Immigration Office, has denounced the death threats that are being issued against alien branch official Mario Cisneros. Michelle described these threats as part of a counterrevolutionary campaign launched by cowardly elements seeking to prevent the conduct of a census aimed at legalizing the situation of all foreigners resident in this country. These anonymous threats have been made repeatedly, Michelle explained. She also reported that a few days ago two Hondurans were detained for having no documents and participating in a holdup. After serving their sentence, they will be sent to the Honduran Consulate to be deported.

Several other foreigners have been arrested after entering the country illegally through both the northern and southern borders. A number of Nicaraguans charged with doing the same thing have also been imprisoned.

Salvadoran Refugee Camp

PA071753 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In view of the large number of Salvadorans flowing into Nicaragua as a result of the insurrectional process in that country, negotiations for the establishment of a refugee camp here are currently underway with the U.N. high commissioner.

Michelle (Najli), head of the Immigration Office, reported the above, adding that negotiations are also underway with the Social Welfare Ministry, so that it will help by providing food and satisfying the other needs of these Salvadorans.

At present there are some 30,000 foreigners from all over the world here in Nicaragua, most of them Central Americans. It has been estimated that some 12,000 foreigners have entered the country since the victory of the revolution.

A census is currenty being held to legalize the situation of all these foreigners, including the International Brigade members, who played such an important role during the liberation war.

FSLN Appeal for Help

PA072251 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] On behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, Companera Doris Tijerino Haslam a few minutes ago read an appeal to all Latin American peoples to welcome the large number of Salvadoran refugees who are fleeing and seeking refuge from the ferocious repression undertaken against the people of that fraternal nation. The FSLN statement says that due to objective reasons our people and government--as our Foreign Ministry told Francesco Basaglio, UN high commissioner for refugees--cannot give the heroic Salvadoran people the aid they need for their thousands of children who are trying to leave the country as refugees. Therefore, the FSLN supports the work that the government junta did at the OAS Permanent Council through Dr Arturo Cruz, who appealed to the fraternal spirit of the peoples and governments of Latin America to give temporary asylum to the thousands of repressed brothers.

The FSLN urges the fraternal governments and peoples of Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, the Andean Pact countries, any other Latin American country and the world--as they helped our people who were being massacred by the Somozist dictatorship--to open their doors to the hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans who are seeking refuge along the Honduran border. This is a tragic situation: in Chalatenango alone there are 3,000 Salvadoran citizens huddled together, fleeing from extermination, the FSLN statement says in a dramatic tone.

Companera Tijerino answered newsmen's questions by saying that the peoples of Central and South America must welcome these refugees. It was also noted that several ministries, particularly the Social Welfare Ministry, will decide where a camp will be erected for the Salvadorans. Due to the economic conditions inherited from Somozism, Nicaragua alone cannot cope with this avalanche of Salvadoran refugees. Hence the need for other nations to join us in welcoming at least 400,000 or more Salvadorans. The United Nations has asked Nicaragua to accept at least 200,000. Under the current circumstances it is important for our people and government to welcome them as we would like. Therefore it is important for other nations and fraternal governments to join this brotherly effort.

TOTAL 2-DAY REFUGEE DEPARTURES FROM MARIEL

2,046 Leave 5 Jun

FL061104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday, 2,046 antisocials left the port of Mariel for the United States; 53 boats from Florida remained in that port and three more arrived.

1,002 Leave 6 Jun

FL071236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday, 1,002 antisocials left the port of Mariel for the United States. At the time GRANMA went to press, 43 boats were still at port and no boats from the United States had arrived.

GRANMA SAYS ONLY U.S. SHIPS HAVE TAKEN REFUGEES

FL061146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA has published an AFP dispatch under the headline: Carter's Virulent Threats Against Mariel-Florida route.

The dispatch says: U.S. President James Carter today solemnly warned owners of ships, regardless of their country of registry, that they would suffer serious consequences if they continue to carry Cuban refugees to the United States illegally. The movement of refugees by ship is unacceptable to the United States and it will be stopped, President Carter declared in a communique.

On 15 May, the U.S. President ordered the immediate suspension of the flotilla which has taken more than 100,000 Cuban refugees to the United States in a month. However, several hundred boats continued to make the trip.

Last Tuesday, a Panamanian-registered ship, the Red Diamond, took 731 Cuban refugees to Florida--the largest number by a single ship since the beginning of the exodus. Ships which continue to make the voyage between Cuba and the United States will be impounded regardless of their country of registration, Carter declared.

The AFP dispatch published by GRANMA adds that the captains and owners of ships will be given the maximum penalties provided by law, which could be as much as 5 years imprisonment and $2,000 fines for each refugee taken [to the United States] illegally.

The Red Diamond captain and the persons who had hired its services were charged and the ship impounded. President Carter ordered the Justice Department to take strong action in the case, the dispatch adds.

The dispatch says that the illegal arrival in the United States of the large number of Cuban refugees has raised a number of legal and human problems for the U.S. Government. Nearly half of the 100,000 refugees still are in U.S. Army resettlement camps waiting to be taken in by private organizations or kind families.

Last weekend, there was an outbreak of riots in one of those camps--Fort Chaffee, Arkansas--resulting in some 60 persons injured.

GRANMA then publishes the following note:

The assertion that the Red Diamond was of Panamanian registry is an absolute lie.

The ship was registered in Honolulu, Hawaii, a Yankee state. It had a Yankee crew and had left Florida for Mariel. Why are such lies told? Are they perhaps a proof of Yankee impotence and confusion and of the failure of its demagoguery and its provocations against Cuba? Not a single ship has left Mariel for the United States that did not have a Yankee flag. Two Panamanian-flag ships--the Rio India and Retorno al Paraiso--returned to their points of origin without a single passenger by decision of the Cuban Government.

REFUGEE SITUATION SAID TO BE OUTSIDE OF UN JURISDICTION

FL071308 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA today carries an article on U.S. policy toward Cuba entitled "Yankee Demagoguery Is in the Clouds."

The article says that when it comes to bragging, to kicking up a fuss, Yankees will always take first prize in any competition. It adds that for years they encouraged antisocials to leave for the United States and they announced that they would receive them with full honors there. Afterwards, they cut off all communications with our country; they made it impossible for those individuals to travel legally and, at the same time, they devoted themselves to encouraging illegal departures.

The Cuban Government clearly warned the Washington authorities, both publicly and privately, about the consequences of that conduct. And what had to happen, did. They found what they were looking for: Mariel. The paper notes that since the scum began to leave northwards, the Yankees have not ceased organizing all kinds of maneuvers to see if they can get others to bear part of the burden that really belongs to them, the imperialists.

The paper says that they took hold of Carazo, they invented the distribution center first, and then later the farcical San Jose meeting. They announced that they would receive all of them with open heart and arms and then later set up a blockade of the Florida keys, and are threatening those who transported travelers from Mariel with fines and confiscations. GRANMA points out that for many years they bragged that the United States was a paradise for dissidents and the persecuted seeking freedom and then later pressured their allies, including poor and underdeveloped Latin American countries, to force them to take some of these individuals. The daily asserts that the paradise of freedom has turned into a limbo of confusion, demagoguery and contradiction. Further on it adds that now the Yankees are threatening to take the matter to international organizations no less--even to the United Nations itself. The Yankees are trying to use the United Nations or its agencies as a means of forcing other countries to receive refugees of Cuban origin. The purpose cannot be more absurd, GRANMA states. The alleged Cuban refugees have voluntarily traveled to the country where they wish to establish themselves and which promised that it would receive them generously and hospitably. No one persecuted them or expelled them from the place they resided in. They also enjoy prefect health and all facilities were given for the trip. International organizations have no business in this matter. They completely lack authority or competence to intervene in this matter. The United Nations has more serious and urgent affairs to take care of.

GRANMA asks: Whatever became of the human rights that Yankee imperialism hypocritically pretends it is defending? Why force the antisocials to travel elsewhere when it is crystal-clear that where they want to be is in the Unites States? They had better be careful because they can be wrong once more. If they try to take this problem to the United Nations, they will be unmasked and defeated there too. What other surprise will the inexhaustible Yankee imagination come up with next? Will it call an interplanetary meeting in order to set up a distribution center on the moon and to disseminate the scum along the Milky Way?

FIGURES CITED AS EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS OF REVOLUTION

PA070440 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Some of the antisocials who have arrived in Costa Rica, Peru or the United States have made slanderous charges against the Cuban revolution. This, in fact, is not surprising because, after all, they are enemies of socialism and our revolution and, besides, there is nothing left for them to do but lie, often in an effort to create a favorable image in that society or merely to receive the benefits such as refugee status.

Some of these lies refer to the food and clothing situation of the Cuban people. Cuba, as an underdeveloped country that was indiscriminately exploited by Yankee imperialism for 60 years, has problems, but no other American country had done more in less time for the welfare of a people, despite the most brutal Yankee economic blockade.

In the health sector we can say Cuba has achieved truly outstanding success, despite being an underdeveloped country. Suffice it to mention the infant mortality rate which in 1979 was 19.3 per 1,000 live births and to the annual campaign to vaccinate every child from birth to 3 years of age and 9-year olds against polio.

In the food sector, we can say Cuba is the only Latin American country that assures each child from birth until the age of 7 one liter of milk a day, which means that over 530 million liters of milk are distributed mainly among the infant population in this age group. Many Peruvians were amazed to hear from the antisocials arriving there that in Cuba the children under 7 were given only [as heard] one liter of milk a day.

Contrary to the statements of these antisocials, the rationing in Cuba does not mean a reduction in the living standard of the Cuban people, but the guarantee of an equitable distribution. There are problems with some products, but the population is guaranteed a resonable diet. In 1978, for example, we registered the following consumption: meat, 27.8 kg, 2 more than in 1979; milk, 159 kg, while 10 years ago, it was only 143 kg; and eggs, 193 units, that is, 22 units more than in 1977. In addition to what is obtained through the rationing card, however, the Cuban people receive over 3 million rations of food daily, either in workers and childrens dinners, nurseries, hospitals or semiboarding institutions.

In the clothing sector, we can say that there is less rationing every day. In fact, there is already an ample market where one may obtain textiles, plants, suits, and even high quality imported clothing.

We can, however, supply more data on the Cubans' living standard. For instance, if the rent problem is very serious in most or nearly all developed capitalist nations, such is not the case in Cuba. In many cases, rent in those countries absorbs a high percentage of the wages. In Cuba, however, where every able-bodied person has a job, rent absorbs at most 10 percent of the family income. To these facts of social and individual welfare, we may add that education and health are free in Cuba and that at this moment, 3.5 million persons, 1 of every 3, are studying in our country, and there is 1 doctor for every 678 inhabitants.

These are the benefits forfeited by the thousands of antisocials who today are harshly repressed in the U.S. camps by those who during 20 years sold them hypocritical and shameless imperialist propaganda.

TEXT OF GDR-CUBAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AU040916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 80 pp 2, 3

["Communique on the official friendship visit of a GDR party-state delegation to the Republic of Cuba"]

[Text] At the invitation of Fidel Castro Rux, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, a GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba from 27 May to 1 June 1980.

The new meeting between the representatives of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba as well as the overwhelming and enthusiastic welcome accorded by the Cuban people to Comrade Erich Honecker and to the personalities accompanying him turned into a significant display of the inviolable friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba was solemnly signed on 31 May 1980 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

In addition, a long-term program for scientific-technical cooperation in the 1981-85 period and an agreement on cooperation in the public health sector was also signed between the two states.

During their stay, Erich Honecker and those in his entourage visited, in addition to the capital of Havana, Cienfuegos Province and the "Isle of Youth" special district. In doing so they acquainted themselves with the new achievements in the building of socialism in Cuba.

An extremely cordial meeting with the builders of socialist Cuba took place in Cienfuegos. The delegation inspected the cement works built in cooperation with the GDR and on this occasion had friendly meetings with the working people.

The works, named after Karl Marx, was put into operation in the presence of Comrades Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro. The rally in the cement works at which Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro spoke turned into a vivid testimony of the close and fraternal relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

When visiting the country secondary schools [landoberschulen] on the "Isle of Youth" at which children and youths from various African and Latin American countries are receiving an education, the GDR party-state delegation was able to see for itself the solidarity assistance which the Republic of Cuba is rendering to the peoples struggling for their complete national and social liberation.

The delegation paid tribute to the patriots fallen in the struggle for the national and social liberation of the Republic of Cuba. Erich Honecker placed a wreath at the monument to national hero Jose Marti.

Negotiations took place between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro; participating in these were on the GDR side:

Willi Stoph--member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Guenter Mittag--member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee,

Erich Mielke--member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of state security,

Gerhard Weiss--member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Oskar Fischer--member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs,

Harry Spindler--GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba,

On the side of the Republic of Cuba:

Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez--member of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, minister of the interior,

Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez--member of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers,

Lionel Soto Prieto--member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee,

Jesus Montane Oropesa--member of the PCC Central Committee, head of the international relations department of the PCC Central Committee,

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli--member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs,

Hector Rodriguez Llompart--member of the PCC Central Committee, minister, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation,

Julio Garcia Oliveras--member of the PCC Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR.

At the negotiations which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in full mutual agreement, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro had a comprehensive exchange of opinions on the progress of socialist construction in their countries, on the further development of bilateral relations and on the international situation. The negotiations resulted in complete agreement of both sides on all questions discussed.

I.

During their comprehensive exchange of opinions on bilateral relations Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro reaffirmed their determination to further consolidate the close friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Cuba and the GDR as well as between the parties and governments of the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and on the two people's revolutionary traditions.

Both representatives expressed anew their firm will to constantly deepen the fraternal alliance between the SED and the PCC as the centerpiece of the relations between the two states and peoples, and they agreed to continue to pay the greatest attention to the further strengthening of cooperation in the political, ideological and theoretical field.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro paid tribute to the great accomplishments of the working people of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba as well as to the achievements that have been accomplished in building a new society under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties.

Cuba welcomes the successes scored by the GDR people under the time-tested leadership of the SED in building the developed socialist society in the homeland of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Ernst Thaelmann. The GDR working people are accomplishing great achievements in creative work for the all-round strengthening of their state and for constantly raising their material and intellectual-cultural standard of living. They are successfully implementing the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and are preparing for the 10th Party Congress with new deeds.

Cuba pays tribute to the principled GDR foreign policy which actively contributes to strengthening the community of the socialist states. Situated on the border between socialism and imperialism in Europe, it is extending internationalist support and anti-imperialist solidarity to the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. The successful and time-tested policy of the GDR has further increased its international authority.

Cuba's party, state and people have expressed to the SED, the state and the people of the GDR their sincere thanks for the solidary aid and support that they have rendered the revolutionary cause of the Cuban people in their struggle to build a new society in the face of imperialist threats and aggressions.

The GDR congratulates the Cuban people on the impressive successes they have scored under the time-tested leadership of the PCC in socialist construction, proceeding from the difficult conditions of an underdeveloped country that is the victim of constant imperialist hostilities.

The first PCC Congress held in December 1975 is of historic significance. Its decisions and the implementation of them led to a substantial strengthening of socialism on Cuban soil. The outstanding performances of the Cuban people, who are preparing the Second PCC Congress with great deeds, have the undivided sympathy and solidary support of the GDR people.

The flourishing of socialist Cuba underscores the importance and significance of the Cuban revolution which, faithful to the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, has initiated the era of socialism on the American Continent.

The successful building of the new social system and its principled foreign policy have led to a high international reputation of the Republic of Cuba.

In view of the imperialist attacks against the Republic of Cuba the GDR reaffirms its solidary support for the Cuban people's struggle to defend their revolutionary achievements.

The GDR emphatically condemns the imperialist policy of blockade and interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cuba. It resolutely supports the just demands of the Cuban people and their government for the unconditional return of the territory of the Guantanamo military base illegally maintained by the United States, the existence of which violates Cuba's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The GDR demands the immediate discontinuation of the blockade and of the espionage flights of the United States.

The GDR people appreciate and value the great aid that is rendered by the Republic of Cuba to the peoples struggling for national and social independence against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the close, inviolable friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, which are based on the community of the socialist societal systems and on the harmony of their fundamental interests, are successfully developing and deepening. They expressed the firm resolve to consolidate the fraternal relations between the two states in the future on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism. They shall comprehensively expand the cooperation in all fields of political and social life as well as the comradely mutual assistance, guided by the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty, independence, full equality and noninterference in internal affairs. It is their declared aim to serve with this cooperation the building of socialism in their states and to effectively contribute to the further strengthening of the community of socialist fraternal countries.

The representatives of the two states voiced their satisfaction at the development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, which has continuously deepened and expanded. This is reflected in the dynamic increase in the mutual commodity exchange and in the cooperation on important investment projects of the Republic of Cuba.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba agree on contributing through a further intensification of their economic relations to the enhancement of the capability and effectiveness of the national economies of both countries, to raising the people's prosperity and to deepening the socialist economic integration. As CEMA member countries they shall cooperate in implementing the long-term target programs. In this spirit, both states shall cooperate in the establishment of capacities for the processing of nickel, for developing the sugar industry and for the production and processing of citrus fruit in the Republic of Cuba.

Both sides pointed out that the results of the negotiations for coordinating the national economic plans and for developing economic and scientific-technical relations in the 1976-80 period have greatly helped to continuously develop the economic integration under the 5-year plan that is now coming to an end.

The two representatives attach particular significance to the coordination of the national economic plans as a basis for their economic relations. With the recent signing of the protocol on the coordination plan of the national economic plans of Cuba and the GDR for the 1981-85 period, more targets for cooperation, significant investment projects, important mutual deliveries of commodities and other measures were agreed upon. They are exemplary for relations between two socialist countries in different stages of economic development.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba underscore the expediency of the joint elaboration of a general framework for economic cooperation, specialization and socialist integration between the two countries which will make it possible to fix the main directions of this process in the main branches of the material production on a long-term basis.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba will expand their cooperation in the fields of science, technology and culture as well as in other areas. They agree on more intensively utilizing extensive scientific-technical cooperation for the intensification of their national economies.

Both sides will promote the collaboration between state organs and social organizations as well as contacts between the working people for better mutual acquaintance and the exchange of experiences in fashioning the socialist society in both states.

II

Assessing the international situation, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro agreed that the strengthening of socialism, the successes of the anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle of the peoples for their national and social liberation as well as the growing influence of the international workers movement have resulted in irreversible changes in the international power relationship in favor of peace and socialism.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba appreciate the significant successes of the peace policy of the socialist states, of their joint struggle for detente and against the danger of a new world war. The exacerbation of the international situation, caused by the policy of the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, requires further stubborn efforts to consolidate peace and to resolutely oppose those forces whose dangerous policy of arms race and confrontation involves the greatest threat to mankind. They shall also continue to do all they can to make their contribution to achieving this objective because peace is the prerequisite for solving the main problems of our time.

The SED and the PCC regard the continuous consolidation of the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as a task of prime importance. They let themselves be guided by the fact that the affinity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties and their action unity constitute the guarantee of success in their common struggle for peace and detente.

Both representatives denounce the course pursued by the United States and other NATO states of confrontation, of stepping up the arms race, of increasing the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean, of forming deployment forces, of delaying the ratification of the SALT II treaty, of psychological war preparations, of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and of creating additional hot beds of crisis. These methods of a policy of strength threaten world peace and detente.

They note that the decision adopted in the course of implementing the long-term NATO program for the manufacture and deployment of new U.S. nuclear arms delivery vehicles of medium range on the territories of some West European states is aimed at changing the existing military balance of forces and at achieving unilateral advantages. Thus a serious obstacle to progress on the road to military detente is being erected. It is therefore necessary to rescind this decision or at least defer its execution.

In this context both sides underscore the significance of the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties.

Both sides value the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states and advocate that a meeting at top level of the leading representatives of states in all areas of the world be held in the near future with the objective of eliminating the hotbeds of international tension and of preventing war.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba express their high regard for the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy, which was initiated by Lenin more than 60 years ago. They fully and entirely support the USSR's multifaceted and far-reaching peace initiatives.

They regard the close friendship and collaboration between the CPSU and the USSR and the other fraternal parties and states of the socialist community as a fundamental precondition for the successful fashioning of the socialist societal system in their countries. Both parties reaffirm their determination to further develop and deepen this cooperation in the future.

Both sides emphatically object to the anti-Soviet hysteria being fanned by imperialism and the attempts being made on the pretext of the legend of a "threat from the East" to revive the spirit of the cold war in international relations and to justify the material and propagandistic preparations for war by imperialism.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba regard restricting and halting the arms race and disarmament as the key issue in the current international relations. They consider the halting of the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction in their stockpiles to the point of their complete destruction as an urgent task on the road to an elimination of the danger of a nuclear war.

They endorse the earliest possible ratification of t[illegible] SALT II treaty and the continuation of negotiations for a further reduction in strategic armaments. They regard the concluding of a world treaty on the nonuse of force as an important element for the stabilization of peace.

Both sides underscore the particular urgency of a gradual abolition of the military confrontation in Europe. They stress the need for the early convening of a conference on problems of military detente and disarmament. They endorse early constructive solutions at the Vienna negotiations on a reduction in armed forces and arms in Central Europe.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba attach great importance to the consistent and complete implementation of the principles and recommendations of the final Helsinki act as a program for peaceful coexistence on a long-term basis. They would welcome positive, concrete results from the Madrid meeting which would favorably influence the international situation.

Both sides emphasize the positive effect of the treaties between socialist states and the FRG as well as the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. They regard the strict observance of these international law treaties and agreements, which are based on the recognition of the territorial and political realities in Europe, as an important prerequisite for the consolidation of peace and detente, and for cooperation on the European Continent.

In accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement, both sides shall maintain and develop their contacts with West Berlin, proceeding from the fact that West Berlin is not a component part of the FRG and will continue not to be governed by it.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba reaffirm their loyalty to the aims and principles of the UN organization as well as their determination to actively promote their implementation. They endorse a further enhancement of the UN's effectiveness in preserving world peace, consolidating the security of peoples and in developing international cooperation on the basis of strict compliance with the UN charter.

Both sides underscore the right of the liberated Asian, African and Latin American states themselves to determine their destinies and to defend their independence and sovereignty against all attacks. They endorse the elimination of all forms of neocolonialist exploitation and discrimination and the reorganization of international economic relations on a just, equal and democratic basis.

Both sides regard the movement of nonaligned states as a weighty and constantly effective factor in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, including Zionism and apartheid. They stress the growing role of these states in world politics and express their satisfaction at the successful course and the encouraging results of the sixth summit conference of state and government leaders of the nonaligned countries in Havana.

Both sides are following with sympathy the upsurge of the Latin American peoples struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social justice. They resolutely oppose all imperialist attempts at disregarding the legitimate interests of the Latin American peoples and at preventing them, by means of terror and oppression, from exercising their right to true independence and self-determination in choosing the road of their development. They denounce any political and military provocation of U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean and emphatically endorse peace and security in that area.

The struggle of the Latin American peoples to safeguard and secure their political and economic independence, for unrestricted control of their natural wealth and to protect their national economies against pilferage by transnational monopolies meets with the full understanding and support of both sides. They appreciated the contribution of the Latin American countries to securing world peace and international detente, to understanding among peoples and to their peaceful cooperation.

Both sides welcome with pleasure the great revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people who, under the leadership of their vanguard, the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, have crushed one of the bloodiest dictatorships of Latin America and have opened up the road to national independence, democracy and social progress in Nicaragua. They assure the Nicaraguan people of their solid support in rebuilding their country, which was ravaged with the accomplicity of U.S. imperialism, as well as in defending their self-chosen democratic and revolutionary path from which imperialism wants to delect them.

That victory, which has shaken the still existing reactionary Latin American regimes to their foundations, constitutes another example of the irresistible advance of the forces on the continent which cannot be intimidated, even by a most brutal oppression. The representatives of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba most vehemently denounce the massacres committed against the heroic people of El Salvador in the struggle for genuine independence and assure them of their firm solidarity.

Both sides welcome the steadfast stance of the Revolutionary Government of Grenada as an expression of the determined attitude of a small Caribbean people vis-a-vis strong imperialist pressure to take their destiny into their own hands.

They denounce the political machinations, the economic pressure and other imperialist actions and reaction, aimed at undermining the position of the independent government of Jamaica.

They reaffirm their support for the people of Puerto Rico in their struggle against colonial domination by U.S. imperialism and for achieving their national independence.

Both sides declare their full solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti and other Latin American peoples struggling against fascism and reaction as well as for the restoration of democratic rights and liberties.

Both sides denounce any form of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and in the Caribbean region. They oppose the continuation of any type of colonial enclaves on the continent.

They support Belize's right to independence and denounce the maneuvers by Guatemala, supported by imperialist forces, for further delay in declaring the independence of Belize.

When reviewing the situation in Africa, the GDR and the Republic of Cuba expressed their satisfaction at the development of the liberation struggle of the peoples there. The victory and the consolidation of the revolutionary processes on that continent are a decisive contribution to the struggle with which both sides declare their active and militant solidarity.

They reiterate their support for the just struggle of the African peoples for political and economic independence and for social progress as well as for their growing resistance to the attempts by forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism to achieve the old objective with new means and methods.

Both sides reject as particularly dangerous the aspirations of NATO to expand its scope of activities to the African Continent.

Both sides denounce the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination as well as the neocolonialist machinations of imperialism in Africa's south.

They welcome the significant victory won by the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe after long years of courageous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and the proclamation of the national independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe as a free, sovereign state.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba reiterate their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their legitimate representatives, SWAPO and the ANC.

They welcome the important contribution of the frontline states in supporting the liberation struggle in Southeast [as received] Africa, repelling the imperialist policy of aggression and interference and resolutely denouncing any attacks by imperialist and racist forces against these states.

In agreement with the pertinent UN resolutions the GDR and the Republic of Cuba endorse the assertion of the right to self-determination of the people of the western Sahara.

Both sides appreciate the successes achieved by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in building the new social system and in overcoming the consequences of aggression by U.S. imperialism and its Beijing allies. They declare their firm resolve to render effective internationalist assistance and solidarity to the peoples of those countries in their just struggle against hegemonist and imperialist pressure, for the consolidation of independence as well as for good neighborly relations among the Southeast Asian states.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba endorse peace and security in Asia on the basis of collective efforts of all countries of that area. They support the proposal to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and advocate regional measures against the arms race and military detente.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba voice their concern over the situation in the Middle East that was provoked by imperialist threats and aggressions. They declare their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of that region to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against attempts at destabilization undertaken from the outside.

They reaffirm that negotiations between the individual states of the region must lead to a political, just and peaceful solution of this conflict. The GDR and the Republic of Cuba express their absolute solidarity with the Afghan people and denounce the machinations of imperialism and its allies aimed at wrecking the revolutionary process initiated in April 1978.

Both sides declare their solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the Iranian people to assert their right to self-determination. They denounce any form--practiced by imperialism--of blackmail as well as threats of or the use of force against Iran.

Erich Honecker appreciated the steps undertaken by the Republic of Cuba as president of the movement of nonalined states to resolve the tense situation in the Middle East by way of negotiations.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba express their deep concern over the exacerbation of the situation in the Near East caused by imperialism. Both sides vigorously object to the imperialist separate [agreement] policy and once more denounce the Camp David agreements.

They underscore the need for a just, comprehensive and durable settlement on the basis of collective efforts on the part of all interested sides, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as a prerequisite to safeguarding peace and security in that region. Such a solution of this conflict requires the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination, and safeguarding the independent existence and security of all states of the region.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba resolutely object to the great power and hegemony policy of the Chinese leaders and to combinations with imperialism and international reaction aimed against socialism, world peace and the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress. They underscore the need to resolutely oppose Beijing's expansionist course in the future.

Both sides denounce the U.S. threats of military intervention against the struggle of the South Korean people for democratic liberties.

III

The visit of the GDR party-state delegation to the Republic of Cuba, the results of the friendly and comradely talks as well as the cordial meetings with the Cuban working people have convincingly expressed the close and solidary affinity between our parties, states and peoples and have ushered in a new stage in the development of fraternal relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the GDR and the Republic of Cuba at the conclusion of the visit is another significant contribution to strengthening and deepening relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between both states and to consolidating the unity of the socialist community of states.

The GDR party-state delegation thanked the PCC Central Committee and the Cuban Government and people for the extremely cordial and fraternal reception.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for an official friendship visit to the GDR.

The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Havana, 1 June 1980

ARGENTINA

CNEA OFFICIAL HINTS POSSIBLE URANIUM PURCHASE FROM USSR

FY090125 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jun 80 p 30

[Text] Buenos Aires (O GLOBO)--"We would rather negotiate with Washington but it would be very timely to purchase enriched uranium from Moscow to show the Jimmy Carter government that we are an independent country." This statement, published yesterday in this capital by the daily CONVICCION, is attributed to a spokesman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), "as a reprimand to the White House" for having refused to sell the nuclear fuel to Argentina in the beginning of this year. The paper added that the country is ready to ratify, in a "relatively short" period of time, the Tlaltelolco Treaty which forbids the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America, but the decision will depend on the safeguards considered to be indispensable.

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT OUTLINES NEW 'OIL POLICY OF SOLIDARITY'

PA080203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1431 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has said his administration is outlining an oil policy which will allow hydrocarbons to be sold to Central America and the caribbean at prices of a year ago.

During a speech delivered during the opening of a university in the south and published in the Caracas press today, the president said it will be a "policy of solidarity."

He explained: "The policy will be that they will pay in cash at prices of mid-1979, that is, a little over half what each barrel costs today."

"The remainder of the debt," he went on, "we think can be considered a loan--a short-term loan payable in 5 years at 4 percent interest or a long-term loan."

The president added that "if the nations want to fashion development plans, especially energy development plans, then we will prolong the payment deadline to 40 years at 2 percent interest." The collection system for the oil supplied under the said terms, he added, "is totally laughable in the international financial world."

"My administration," Herrera Campins stressed, "cannot forget the rest of the world and especially not the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean.

"We are fashioning a policy of solidarity with the countries that do not have the resources that we have," he noted, which means "that Venezuela will spend money in those nations to keep them from falling into absolute poverty and unlimited social violence."

The Social Christian president mentioned "Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, all the Central American nations," which have asked Venezuela for "easy terms to purchase oil."

"We," he stated, "are going to insure the supply to them. This is the most important thing in a world which in a few years will be faced with an energy production crisis."

Secondly, he added, we will provide "easy payment terms."

He said that the new oil policy is tailored "to all the Caribbean nations, new nations and the Central American countries which have asked for it so urgently."